The Caledonian Mercury. No. 10,231.

Price 3d.] EDINBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 7. 1787.

THEATRE ROYAL.

For the Benefit of Mr WILSON.

On MONDAY Evening, April 9. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

A MUSICAL PASTICCHIO.

I. Scene, a Forest. Hunting Song, Mr BELL.
II. Mr HALLION and Mr MICHELL will sing the Celebrated Skaiting Duet.
III. A Camp Scene. "*The Soldier tir'd of War's Alarms,*" Mrs ILIFF.
IV. Mrs KEMBLE will sing *Sandy's Ghost*; or *Mary's Dream.*
V. An inside View of a Barber's Shop. "*A Twiggle and a Frizz,*" (for positively the last time) by Mr WILSON.

After the Pasticchio will be presented a COMEDY, (*never acted here*), called

I'LL TELL YOU WHAT.

This Comedy was written by Mrs INCHBALD, and is now performing with unbounded applause. In its first run at the Theatre Royal, Haymarket, it was acted thirty-nine successive nights, to crowded and overflowing houses.

Mr Euston, Mr WILSON;
In which he will introduce the Ups and Downs of Life.
Mr Anthony Euston, Mr KEMBLE;
Charles Euston, Mr WOODS;
Colonel Downright, Mr W. WELLS.
Sir George Euston, Mr ILIFF;
Sir Harry Harmless, Mr LA-MASH;
And Major Cyprus, Mr WARD.
Lady Harriet Cyprus, Mrs WROTON;
Lady Euston, Mrs SPARKS;
Bloom, Mrs WILSON;
And a Young Lady, Mrs KEMBLE.

The PROLOGUE by Mr ILIFF;
And the EPILOGUE by Mrs KEMBLE.

After the Play, a Poetical Address to the Audience, called,

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE TO THE JURY.

My Lord Judge, Mr WILSON;
Writer, Mr HALLION.

To which will be added, (never performed here), a Comic Opera in Two Acts, called,

PATRICK IN PRUSSIA;

OR,

LOVE IN A CAMP.

With all the Original Songs, as performed at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, with Royal approbation.

Being a Sequel to the *POOR SOLDIER.*

Written by JOHN O'KEEFE, *Esq;*

Author of the Son-in-Law, Agreeable Surprise, Dead Alive, Castle of Andalusia, Young Quaker, Poor Soldier, Peeping Tom, &c.—The Music by Mr SHIELD.

By permission, from the Author's Original Manuscript.

Darby, Mr WILSON;
Quiz, Mr MOSS;
Father Luke, Mr HALLION;
Olmutz, Mr SPARKS; Trigger, Mr MICHEL;
Marshal, Mr Wilmot-Wells;—Rupert, Mr Bland, jun.;—Greenbergh, Mr Charteris;—Adjutant, Mr J. Bland;—Master Chartéris, Mr. BELL.
And Captain Patrick, Mrs WILSON;
Flora, Mabel Flourish, Mrs CHARTERIS;
And Norah, Mrs ILIFF.

After the Farce the Scene will draw up, and discover the Stage fitted up exactly in the Oratorio stile, when a Musical Performance will commence, called, The

SONS OF ANACREON;

OR, THE

HARMONICAL SOCIETY.

In which will be introduced, the following CATCHES and GLEES,

I. "Hark the Lark at Heaven's gate Sings,"
II. "How Sweet, how Brave!"
III. "Bevi Amo Tutti Tre."
IV. "We be Soldiers Three."
V. "Of all the Brave Birds."
VI. "Drink to me only with thine Eyes."

To conclude with an entire New GLEE.

The Vocal and Instrumental Performers will be arranged on the Stage.——To make the Band complete, there will be an Organ on the Stage.

The Vocal Performers are Mr WILSON, Mr LA-MASH, Mr HALLION, Mr BELL, Mr BLAND, *jun.* and Mr MICHEL.—Mrs ILIFF, Mrs SPARKS, Mrs WILSON, Mrs VILLARS, Mrs J. BLAND, and Mrs KEMBLE, &c.

Tickets to be had, and places taken of Mr GIBB, and of Mr WILSON, No. 12. St James's Square, New Town, at Mr REID's, No. 3. Shakespeare's Square, and at the Old and New Exchange Coffeehouses.

DANCING.

ON Friday the 13th of April, SIGNORA ROSSIGNOLI will have a BALL for her Scholars at the New Assembly Rooms.

Tickets, at Three Shillings each, to be had at Signora Rossignoli's, Marquis of Tweedale's Close, and at Mr Montgomery's, confectioner, Prince's Street.

SALE OF TIMBER.

THERE is to be SOLD at the Timber Bush, Leith, a small quantity of Christiana two and half inch thick PLANKS, well seasoned, fit for immediate use.—Also a Parcel of Flooring Deals, and some Logs of Mahogany.

For particulars, apply to David Frechairn, Lawn-market. Credit will be given.

Edinburgh, April 6. 1787.

Lieutenant-General Mackay, Commander of his Majesty's Forces, &c. in North Britain, hereby gives notice, That he is ready to receive proposals from any person or persons willing to supply by contract for three months,—BREAD for the troops quartered in Edinburgh Castle.

The Bread to be made of flour of good marketable wheat, out of which the first bran has been taken by means of an eight shilling cloth; each soldiers allowance of this bread for four days, is a well backed loaf weighing six pounds.

Proposals to be sealed, and put into the General Post-Office, addressed to Major John Melvill, Esq; Secretary to Lieut.-General Mackay, on or before Thursday next the 12th instant.

AT LONDON—FOR LEITH AND PRESTONPANS,

THE GLASSFORD,

A NEW SLOOP,

DAVID GREIG Master,

Is now lying at Glasgow Wharf, taking in goods, and will be clear to sail by the 20th April current, to be depended on.

Commissions addressed to the master on board will be carefully attended to.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

NEVER ACTED HERE.

For the BENEFIT of Mrs KEMBLE.

On WEDNESDAY Evening, April 11. 1787,

WILL BE PERFORMED,

A TRAGEDY, called, The

COUNT OF NARBONNE;

OR,

BLEEDING INNOCENCE.

Written by the Hon. Captain JEPHSON, Author of Braganza, &c. and now performing at the Theatre-Royal, Drury-Lane, with distinguished applause.

New Dresses, Decorations, &c.

Raymond, (Count of Narbonne) Mr KEMBLE;
Austin, (a Priest) Mr SPARKS;
Fabian, Mr BELL;
Thybalt, Mr J. BLAND;
Renchild, Mr BLAND, Jun.;
And Theodore, (a Peasant) Mr WOODS.

His First Appearance in that Character.

The Part of Adelaide, Mrs KEMBLE,
Who performed it upwards of Twenty Nights, at the Theatre-Royal, Covent Garden.

Jaqueline, Mrs LA-MASH;
And Hortentia, (Countess of Narbonne) Mrs ROBINSON,

Being her First Appearance in that Character.

In Act V. A Representation of the Inside of a Roman Church, with a Beautiful ALTAR PIECE, and an Image as Large as Life of

ALPHONSO THE GREAT.

Between the Play and Farce, at the request of several persons of Distinction,

Mr WARD and Mr KEMBLE,

(For that Night only)

WILL READ SELECT PASSAGES

From the most approved Authors,

Interspersed with SINGING by Mrs ILIFF and Mrs KEMBLE.

I. A New Song, written by a Gentleman of Edinburgh, "See Fair Clorinda," Mrs KEMBLE.
II. Several Beautiful Passages from the Man of Feeling, *(Mr M'Kenzie)*, Mr KEMBLE.
III. A Hunting Song, called, "Tally O!" Mrs ILIFF.
IV. A Humorous Description of the Canongate Theatre, *(Fergusson)*, Mr WARD.
V. A Favourite Song in the Gaelic Language, called, "Oran Gaoil," Mrs KEMBLE.

Being the first Erse Song ever attempted on any Stage.

VI. Sterne's Story of Le Fevre, Mr KEMBLE.
VII. A Song, "Shepherds I have lost my Love," Mrs ILIFF.

The Readings will finish with a Scotch Air, by Mrs KEMBLE, called, "*On the Green Sedgey Bank,*" &c.

After which, Mr KEMBLE will introduce, to be claimed by the Owners,

EVERY PERSON's HOBBY,

And every Man shall Know his Own.

AS, FOR EXAMPLE,

The Minister's Hobby——The Beaux Hobby——The [illegible] Hobby——The Manager's Hobby——Romulus's Hobby——And

HONEST SANDY'S HOBBY;

OR,

EDINBURGH REBUILT:

For this night only,

Being the first time these Hobbies were ever introduced upon this Stage.

To which will be added, (not acted this Season, A FARCE, called, The

VIRGIN UNMASK'D:

OR

AN OLD MAN TAUGHT WISDOM.

Now performing in London, with universal applause.

Coupee, a Dancing Master, Mr WARD;
Quaver, a Singing Master, Mr LA-MASH;
Goodwill, Mr CHARTERIS;
Thomas, Mr BLAND, jun.
And Blister, a Country Apothecary, Mr WILSON.
The Part of Lucy, the Virgin Unmask'd, Mrs KEMBLE,

Being her first appearance in that Character.

Tickets to be had of Mrs Kemble, No. 3. Shakespeare's Square.

Johnson's Works, Vols. XII. and XIII.

This Day is published,

In two large Volumes Octavo, Price 12 s. in boards,

THE

WORKS OF SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D.

VOLUMES XII. AND XIII.

LONDON: Printed for JOHN STOCKDALE, opposite Burlington-House, Piccadilly; and C. ELLIOT, Edinburgh.

Of whom may be had,

The WORKS of SAMUEL JOHNSON, L. L. D. In Thirteen Volumes, Price 3 l. 18 s. in boards, or elegantly Calf-gilt, 4 l. 1 s. 6 d.

The above two volumes complete Dr Johnson's former Editions as well as the present, they never having been published before but in fragments.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,

THE DILIGENCE,

PHILIP BUTLER Master,

Now lying on the birth in Leith harbour, taking in goods for London, and will sail on the 17th instant.

For freight or passage, apply to the Master on board the ship, or to Andrew Cassels in the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, or at his house in Leith.

FOR CHARLESTOWN IN SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship JAMAICA,

(British built)

ARCHIBALD MALCOLM Master,

Will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 7th April, and to sail about the 10th May.

For Wilmington in North Carolina,

THE BRIGANTINE DILIGENT, (British registered) JOHN KEAN Master, will be ready to receive goods at Greenock on the 15th, and to sail the 25th April.

For freight or passage in these vessels apply to Samuel and Robert Anderson of Edinburgh; James Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow; or Archibald Fleeming in Greenock.

March 31. 1787.

THEATRE-ROYAL.

BY DESIRE OF A LADY OF DISTINCTION.

On THURSDAY Evening, April 12. 1787,

WILL BE PRESENTED,

The Celebrated OPERA of

ROBIN HOOD;

OR,

SHERWOOD FOREST.

With New Scenes, Dresses, and Decorations.

To which will be added,

The Pantomime Entertainment of

MOTHER SHIPTON;

OR, THE

POWER OF MAGIC.

Tickets to be had, and Places for the Boxes taken, of Mr GIBB at the Office of the Theatre.

Just published,

In a large quarto pamphlet—Price 2s. 6d.

Sold by J. Sibbald, Edinburgh; J. Duncan, and Duniop and Wilson, Glasgow,

A Collection of all the Papers

Relating to the Proposal for UNITING the King's and the Marischal Colleges of Aberdeen,

Which have been published by authority of the Colleges.

To this Collection is added (not before published),

An Estimate of the Expedience, Justice, and Legality, of the said plan of Union, by the Principal and Professors of the University and King's College of Aberdeen.

Of whom may be had, just published,

THE EDINBURGH MAGAZINE,

OR

LITERARY MISCELLANY,

For March 1787.

Woollen Drapery Ware Room.

JOHN HOUDEN begs leave respectfully to acquaint his friends and the public, That he has now opened his Ware Room, opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh, with a large, elegant, and choice assortment of Goods of the very best qualities, selected from the principal manufacturers in England; among which are the following, viz.

A variety of real best superfine Cloths, newest and most fashionable colours.
Best second and livery Cloths.
Queen's Cloths, Cassimirs, and Coatings for Ladies Habits and Surtouts.
Forrest and Hunters Cloths for Great Coats.
Elastic Stripes, and stripped Coatings for ditto.
Superfine 8-4th wide Duffles and Freezes.
Rich black Satins, Florentines, and Prince's Stuff for Vests and Breeches.
Black worsted Florentines, Denims, and Lastings, for ditto.
Black Velverets, Velvetines, and Cotton Velvets.
Buff and coloured Paolis, Corduroys, India Ribbs, and Jeannetts, for Riding Breeches.
Thickset, Thickfetteens, and Prussian Cords for ditto.
India Tweels, Muslinets, and Corded Demitties, for Vests.
Checquered Ginghams, and Toilenets for ditto.
Variety of printed Shapes, Silk Marblets, and China Stripes for ditto.
Military Cocked Hats, and Cockades.
Fashionable round ditto with Belts and Buckles.
Italian Hat Crapes.
A genteel Assortment of men's white, black, and coloured Patent Silk Hose.
Plain and embroidered ditto.
Thread Cotton and Worsted ditto.
Ladies Silk Cotton and Thread ditto.
With every other article in the Woollen Drapery, and Men's Mercery Line.

N. B. As J. H. proposes dealing on the most reasonable terms, he hopes for a share of the public favour.

☞ Commissions from the country carefully attended to.

JOHN MOIR

BEGS leave to inform his Friends and the Public, That he has just now received a fresh assortment of TEAS, also a good stock of SPIRITS, which he is selling at his shop, second below the head of the Old Assembly Close, at the following prices, viz.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
Best Bohea Tea, per lib.	2	0	Fine Souchong,	5	6
Ordinary Congo,	3	0	Very fine Swedish ditto,	6	0
Middling ditto,	3	6	Genuine malt Whisky, (per gall)	3	6
Good ditto,	4	0	Good ditto,	3	0
Superfine ditto,	4	6	Ditto ditto,	2	6
Good Souchong,	5	0			

Best old Rum, Brandy, and Gin, at the lowest prices.

Wines of all sorts, in pipes and bottles, at the same terms.

He has also just received a quantity of Fruit, which he is selling at the usual price, with Sugar to fruit customers at 8½ d.

He begs leave to return his sincere thanks for the favours he has already received, and to assure them, that, by keeping goods of the best quality, and the most reasonable prices, he will endeavour to merit a continuance of their favours.

He has a few casks *Jordan Almonds*, and *Lisbon Wines* in pipes, on consignment, which he sells reasonable.

WINES, &c.

TO be SOLD at public Sale, in a large Cellar in Robertson's Close, north of the Infirmary, Edinburgh, on Thursday the 12th April, the following Articles:

The Sale to begin at Ten o'clock.

200 Dozen RED PORTUGAL WINE.
25 Ditto CLARET.
40 Ditto CHERRY.
30 Ditto LISBON.
7 Ditto MADIERA.
22 Casks BURTON ALE.
100 Dozen Ditto.
3 Casks BROWN STOUT.
20 Dozen Ditto.
8 Hogsheads LONDON PORTER.
30 Dozen Ditto.
45 Dozen CYDER.
10 Tierces French WHITE WINE VINEGAR.

A small quantity of OLD RUM, BBANDY, and Collogne GIN. Some empty Puncheons and Porter Hogsheads, &c. &c.

AT LONDON, FOR LEITH,

The ENDEAVOUR,

ROBT. ROBERTSON Master,

IS now taking in goods at Hawley's Wharf, for Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 16th April 1787.

Good accommodation for passengers.

The Master to be spoke with at the New England Coffee-house, near the Royal Exchange.

George Inglis's Widow and Children.

WHEREAS, about three or four months ago, a Gentleman from Scotland called at Mrs Chalkley's in Short's Buildings, Clerkenwell, London, and enquired for the Widow or Children of George Inglis, a cabinet-maker, who died about five years ago. The Gentleman mentioned, that a legacy had been left, which would be of great service to the family of the deceased. Mrs Chalkley, at that time, could not give him any intelligence concerning them; but the widow having been lately informed of the above enquiry, begs leave to acquaint the Gentleman, That she is to be heard of at Mr Gardiner's, No. 48, Lombard Street, London: That she has one son and three daughters living, totally supported by her industry, and will be singularly obliged to the Gentleman who made the enquiry, if he will send her any information whereby she and her family may be benefited. Her husband's relations lived about Edinburgh and Dunbar. Any information given to Miss Dundas, Luckenbooths, Edinburgh, will be forwarded to London.

Receiver General's Office, Edinburgh,

April 7. 1787.

THE Duties on Houses, Windows, Male and Female Servants, Horses, Carriages and Carts, for the year ending 5th April 1787, being now due, intimation is hereby made to all liable in payment thereof, That the law requires them to pay the said duties to the respective Collectors, in their Office; and they are intreated to do so in the course of this month at farthest, otherways the Collectors will be under the disagreeable necessity of levying treble duties from all who do not pay.

And intimation is also hereby made to all Collectors, That they must pay over the said duties to the Receiver General without delay, otherways prosecutions will be commenced against *them and their sureties* for payment thereof, and that no allowance will be given for any arrear, unless ultimate diligence is done on or before Whitsunday next.

This intimation is therefore given to all concerned, that none may pretend ignorance of what the law requires of them.

REFORM OF THE

Internal Government of the *ROYAL BOROUGHS.*

At Dumbarton, the Third day of April, Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Seven year.

IN presence of me Notary Public, and Witnesses subscribing, compeared Robert Mackenzie, Preses, and Robert Lindsay, Secretary of the Committee of Burgesses of the Burgh of Dumbarton for themselves, and in name and behalf of the Five Incorporated Trades, and the other Burgesses and Heritors of said Burgh, who have declared for the necessity of a reform in the Internal Government of the Royal Burghs of Scotland, and passed with us respectively and successively after others, to the personal presence of James Colquhoun of Newlands, Provost; Neil Campbell and Robert Gardner, Bailies; Robert M'Lintock, Dean of Guild; John Jarden, Treasurer; John Gray, Robert Martin, John Key, John Naiper, and Robert Davidson, all Counsellors of the said Burgh, at Dumbarton, the Council Chamber of the Royal Burgh of [illegible] solved to instruct the representative in Parliament for the Burgh to give an unqualified opposition to the introduction of a bill for reform into the House of Commons, and had then instructed him accordingly; when in fact, it was notorious that the general voice, opinion, and determination of the whole Incorporated Trades, and the great body of the other Burgesses and Heritors of the Burgh were favourable to Reform; and when it was also notorious, that neither at the time of voting said resolution, nor at any prior or after period, had the Magistrates and Council deigned to consult one single Burgess or Heritor as to the propriety of the measure; but, on the contrary, had concealed with the most studied secrecy, the occasion of the meeting, and resolution voted at it. And therefore, they the saids Robert Mackenzie and Robert Lindsay for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid, Protested that the said resolution, and whatever the Magistrates and Council might have written, or should hereafter write to the representative for the Burgh, for the purpose of instructing him to oppose the introduction of Reform into Parliament, should not be understood to import or convey, that such opposition was either countenanced, authorised or supported by the community; and in order that the fact of the Magistrates and Council their having voted the resolution and instruction before represented, without consulting any of the Burgesses or Heritors on the expediency of the measure, might appear and be made manifest to the world; they, the saids Robert Mackenzie and Robert Lindsay, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid, did require the said Magistrates and Council to declare whether they had authority from any Burgesses out of Council to oppose Reform, and what were the names and numbers of these Burgesses who had so authorised them; and if the Magistrates and Council should refuse or delay to make answer to this requisition, they did protest, that they, for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid, should be at liberty to state to the Parliament of Great Britain, and to declare to the Public at large, that the foresaid resolution and instruction were in direct opposition to the sentiments of the Burgesses, and in fact were no more than the artful and assuming act of a self-elected Magistracy and Council, anxious to continue in the perpetual exercise of obtruded power, and the uncontroulable application and expenditure of a revenue not their own; and that the meeting of the said 6th of March, who, by the resolution then voted, thus attempted to counteract the sentiments of the community, and fly in the face of their general wishes and opinions, did consist *of Ten Persons only!* Whereas *Two Hundred and Seventy-three* had signed the application to Parliament for Reform! Whereupon, and on all and sundry the premisses, the saids Robert Mackenzie and Robert Lindsay for themselves, and in name and behalf foresaid, asked and took instruments in the hands of me Notary Public subscribing. To all which it was answered by the said John Gray, That it consisted with his knowledge, that from the time that Provost Colquhoun had communicated to the Magistrates and Council, the letter transmitted to him by Provost Grieve, until the resolution of instructing the representative in Parliament for the Burgh, to oppose the introduction of Reform into Parliament, was entered into, and which was done in consequence of the said letter, the Magistrates and Council had not consulted with any one or more of the Burgesses or Heritors of the Burgh, on the expediency of the measure: And that with respect to the Reform itself, he, for his part, after the most mature deliberation on the subject, was decidedly of opinion, that a Reform was extremely reasonable and necessary; and therefore, although he was present at the meeting, he neither voted for the resolution, nor signed the minute of Council thereanent.—These things were so done, &c.

Præmissa Attestor, FRANCIS MUIR, *N. P.*
PATRICK MITCHEL,
PETER COLQUHOUN,

2089.

CAPT. HUXLEY, of the John, arrived at Liverpool, from Philadelphia, spoke the Ann: Susanna, Warton, from Jamaica to Liverpool, on the 24th ult. all well.

The Lutin, Ramigeard, from Rochelle to Africa, and the French West Indies, failed from Africa the beginning of July 1786, and has not since been heard of.

The Dame Maria Anne, Johannes, from Catalonia to Cadiz, is supposed to have been lost in the storm on the coast of Spain in December last.

The Telemacque, Carlhen, from Stettin to Cadiz, is r anded at Folstrup Strand.

The Marianne, ——, from Jamaica, to St Domingo, got on the Reef at Port Royal, and, it is feared, will be lost.

The Swallow Packet, Anderson, arrived in the river, left Bengal the 16th of November, Fort St George the 4th December, and St Helena the 11th of February. The Phœnix and Manship were to sail from Bengal soon after the Swallow.

The Swallow Packet, Anderson, arrived in the river from Bengal, in lat. 31. 38. long. 33. 30. on the 11th ult. spoke the Hector, Morley, from Gabon to London, out six weeks, all well.

The Camden, ——, from London to Davis Streights, was spoke the 22d ult. forty leagues westward of Cape Clear, all well.

The Bridgewater, Parker, for China, was well in the Streights of Sundy the 14th of August last.

The Carnatic, Wilson, failed from Angre Point the 18th of August for China.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MONDAY, *April* 2.

The House entered into another general Committee, for the further consideration of the charges against Mr Hastings.

Mr St John having taken the chair on this occasion,

Mr *Sheridan* rose, to bring forward a charge relative to presents. He began with remarking, that it was his intention to treat this subject with as much conciseness as it would admit. He acknowledged, that it was more cold and dry than many of those which had been already handled in the course of this business. It was, however, a charge of very great importance, on which the friends of the Governor General were most anxious to exculpate him. It would go far, he allowed, towards an apology for him, that he was not mercenary, and had acquired a very small fortune in India. But this ought to be proved in a satisfactory manner. He himself had once been inclined to think, that Mr Hastings had been careless about acquiring a fortune; but was afterwards induced to relinquish that opinion. He saw, in that gentleman's conduct, striking instances of a methodical and systematical series of corruption. The revenge which he occasionally displayed might be compared to a tornado or hurricane; while his corruption, from the steadiness of its progress, resembled a monsoon. The strongest defence set up by the Governor General, with regard to his acceptance of presents, was, that he construed the regulating act of 1773, as if it permitted receiving of presents for the use of the Company. But it appeared, from a letter written by him, that this was not his construction. And his pretending to interpret the act in this manner, was a libel on the intentions of the legislature; as supposing that they had allowed the Company to levy presents on the natives of India, and inveigle them out of their property.

The first present to which he called the attention of the House was that of Cheit Sing; but, upon re-consideration, thought proper to receive it. He did not send the Directors intelligence of this present, till five months after the receipt of it; and then he did it in an obscure manner though he afterwards explained it more fully. Though the donor hoped to gain protection in consequence of this present, he was disappointed; for he only reaped persecution. For the day after the money was received, Mr Hastings made a peremptory demand of five lacks of rupees that were due from Cheit Sing.

He then adverted to the abolition of the provincial councils, and the institution of a Committee of revenue in their stead. The members of this Committee were obliged by Mr Hastings to swear, that they would receive no presents from the farmers.—Notwithstanding this, it appeared, that he himself had accepted a present from two Rajahs who farmed the revenues of Bahar. It appeared also, that, out of nine lacks of rupees paid by the collectors, only six had been conveyed into the Company's treasury. Mr Hastings, indeed, had stated, that the Rajah Gungagovin Sing, one of the principal persons concerned in the collection, would not pay the balance due from him—but it seemed very improbable, that this Rajah would have ventured to with-hold what was due.

Another present received by the Governor General was that which came from the Nabob Vizir, and which amounted to ten lacks of rupees. This he concealed as long as he conveniently could, and, when reduced to the necessity of acknowledging it, had solicited the Company's permission to appropiate it to his own use. The sending of the letter in which he informed the Directors of the receipt of this present, was delayed in an unaccountable manner. In stating the particular circumstances attending this letter, Mr Sheridan threw out some strictures on the conduct of Mr Larkins, one of Mr Hastings's Secretaries; insinuating that his veracity, in what he had mentioned on this point, was questionable.

In 1785, Mr Hastings borrowed three lacks of a Rajah, who dwelt at Calcutta. For the payment of this sum he offered security; but the Rajah, convinced, perhaps, that his receiving bonds from the Governor-General, would only entangle him in a snare, and be a pretence for fresh extortion, (for which suspicion Mr Hastings had given some reason) made an actual offer of the money, without expecting it to be returned. This seemed to have been done by the Rajah, not so much out of generosity (for he was a mercenary man) as from a dislike to any connection with Mr Hastings in pecuniary matters.

The next point was a second present from the Nabob Vizir, consisting of ten lacks, part of the plunder of the Begums. Another present, stated have been received by Mr Hastings, was the sum 15,000 l. from Minny Begums.

Having treated on these points in a copious manner, he observed, that, while other charges had exhibited instances of violence, tyranny, and oppression, the present charge brought to light a dark and unhallowed labyrinth of private corruption. The House were called upon, he said, by a regard for their own honour, by a reverence for public justice, and by every consideration of humanity as well as of duty, to express their detestation of such corruption and rapacity, and disavow every idea of encouraging the delinquent. He concluded a speech of upwards of two hours with moving, that it is the opinion of this Committee, after considering the said charge, and hearing evidence thereon, that there is sufficient ground for impeaching Warren Hastings, Esq; of high crimes and misdemeanors, for his conduct on the occasion.

Major *Scott* after complimenting the honourable gentleman who spoke last, vindicated Mr Hastings from the charge of criminality in accepting the presents alluded to. As for that which had been given by Cheit Sing, it had been received for the use of the Company, not for the private emolument of the Governor-General. And with respect to the ten lacks presented by the Nabob Vizir, though Mr Hastings had requested the Directors to permit him to appropriate that sum to his own use, such a request was no crime, but merely an instance of presumption. It also appeared to him, that Mr Hastings had mistaken the words of the regulating act, supposing that the servants of the Company were suffered to accept presents in the name or for the use of the Company. He then exculpated Mr Larkins, who he said, was a person of the most unblemished integrity, and did not merit the strictures which had been thrown out against him. As for the letter, it had been dispatched from India with all convenient speed. Mr Hastings's acceptance of presents had not been disapproved of by the Directors. It would therefore be improper to criminate him on that head, when his employers were so well satisfied with his conduct. The second present stated by the honourable gentleman made by the Nabob Vizir, had not been received at all. And he would venture to affirm, that Mr Hastings, far from being eager to receive presents, had actually refused some of very considerable value. If his conduct had been such as merited the reprobation of the people of Indostan, there would doubtless have been some complaints against him——but, said the Major, "has any one of the *suffering millions* preferred a single complaint against Mr Hastings?" He then read part of a letter to Mr Hastings, from a friend in India, dated November 1786, stating, among other particulars, that Lord Cornwallis spoke of his merit with enthusiastic favour, and foreboded him a speedy victory over his enemies.

Lord *Mulgrave* made some remarks on Major Scott's speech, and afterwards warmly condemned the behaviour of Mr Hastings in receiving presents, contrary to the express injunctions of an act of Parment. He argued for some time on this ground, and thought the conduct of the Governor General, in the respect, a proper subject of [illegible] in favour of the motion.

Mr *Burgess* read a part of the act of Parliament alluded to, and explained its construction as only prohibiting the servants of the Company from accepting presents for their own private use. He also made some observations on Lord Mulgrave's speech; and declared, that he would cheerfully vote for Mr Hastings.

Mr *Wilbraham* condemned the conduct of Mr Hastings, and was of opinion, that the measures now carrying on by this House against him, would be of infinite service to India, and would reflect honour on the British name.

Mr *Grenville* explained the act as prohibiting the receipt of presents entirely, either for private use, or that of the Company. He also vindicated Mr Larkins from the representations of the honourable gentleman (Mr Sheridan) which, he thought, savoured of harshness. He expressed his concurrence with the motion.

Mr *Sheridan* replied to the remarks of Mr Grenville; and the latter rejoined.

Major *Scott* spoke again.

Mr *Sloper* and Mr Sheriff *Le Mesurier* likewise spoke in the debate.

The question being put, the House divided, when the numbers were,

For the motion,	165
Against it,	54
Majority	111

A conversation then took place, relative to the bringing up of the report of the resolutions against Mr Hastings; and it was agreed that it should be deferred till to-morrow, till which time the House adjourned, about half past eleven o'clock.

TUESDAY, *April* 3.

Agreed to the report of the resolutions of yesterday, for granting a supply to his Majesty, for defraying the national military expences.

The House in a committee on Mr Bastard's bill, for the regulation of suits in the ecclesiastical courts. Lord Newhaven in the chair.

Sir *William Dolben* mentioned that he had several objections to the bill in its present shape; the first of these he stated to be the very limited time of three months, after which no suit for defamation could be carried on by the present bill.

After some conversation from Mr Bastard, Mr Rolle, and some others, the time was extended to six months.

Sir *William Dolben* then objected to the period assigned for limiting suits for fornication before marriage, which he wished to limit to eight months. This gave rise to a conversation, in which nothing interesting occurred, except a remark of Sir James Johnstone may be reckoned as such, who contended, that the husband, in such a marriage, bore his punishment along with him. Sir William continuing to press his amendment, found himself in a very small minority, the numbers being

For the amendment, —	2
Against it, — —	90
Majority, ——	88

INSOLVENT DEBTORS BILL.

The order of the day being read for the third reading of the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors,

Mr *Gilbert* said, that he thought that, previous to the passing of such a bill, a diligent enquiry should be made concerning the time those persons had respectively been in confinement, whom it tended to liberate; and he moved, "that, for that purpose the third reading should be deferred until next Tuesday fortnight."

Mr Alderman *Sawbridge* opposed this motion very strongly. The bill, he observed, had gone through every former stage with the utmost deliberation; and if the present objection had been intended, it should have been made at an earlier opportunity. He also dwelt very forcibly on the necessity which existed for the passing such a bill, on account of the number of our officers, soldiers, and sailors, who had for the most part been in confinement since the conclusion of the peace.

Aldermen *Newnham* and *Le Mesurier* spoke in favour of the bill.

Mr *Pitt* was of opinion, that the delay of the bill may be of some use, in providing against frauds in its operation; at the same time that the opportunity was favourable, as the bill at all events could not pass through the House of Lords before the recess.

Sir Robert Smyth, Sir Joseph Mawbey, and Lord Fielding spoke each a few words in favour of the bill.

On a division the numbers were,

For Mr Gilbert's motion, -	56
Against it, - -	61
Majority,	5

The bill was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

IMPEACHMENT OF MR HASTINGS.

The order of the day for the second reading of the resolutions of the committee on the charges against Mr Hastings being read,

Major *Scott* rose to observe, that the present arrangement of the business, as it appeared to him was, that these resolutions should now be referred to a committee, who were to draw up the articles of impeachment: That these articles being reported, the ultimate question would then come before the House, whether Mr Hastings, on the full consideration of the business, should be impeached or not? If he was correct in this statement, he would defer the sentiments he had now intended to offer, and reserve them for that final debate.

Mr *Burke* admitted, that the Hon. Gentleman would undoubtedly have such an opportunity of offering his arguments, if he chose to reserve them for that purpose.

Mr *Hastings* to come forward. Their defence consisted, as he had been informed, of what they called a *set off*, or comparative statement of the advantages he was supposed to have rendered to India, with the crimes which had been proved against him in that House. But surely on such an occasion, it could not be supposed that mere assertions should be introduced to invalidate those charges which had been substantiated by positive evidence. If those benefits, whether real or supposed, were to be stated without proof, the statement must be evidently useless; but, on the contrary, if proof was to be adduced, the earliest opportunity should be taken for that purpose.—If, for instance, the friends of Mr Hastings were to insist on the advantages of the peace which he had concluded with the Mahrattas, it would not only be necessary for them to substantiate their allegation; but it would be also necessary for those concerned in the prosecution, to obviate the impression which may then be made, by bringing other evidence to prove, that Mr Hastings, if not the sole, was yet the principal occasion of that war.—If they urged, in mitigation of his offence, the extraordinary supplies which he had sent to the Carnatic, it would then be requisite to prove, that he had made several efforts to continue that war and to foment the disturbances with Tippoo Saib. There was, therefore, on the ground of their own defence, the strongest necessity for their coming forward in the present stage, for the purpose of obviating that delay, of which they had so frequently taken occasion to complain. Adverting, then, to the argument used by Mr Pitt on Monday, that when the charges were methodized and condensed by the Committee, it would be much easier to compare the degree of guilt with the sum of his merits. Mr Sheridan said it struck him as fallacious in the extreme. The Committee would undoubtedly select the points of criminality: but it was not by these that any member would form his judgment on the great question on the impeachment. Every person who had attended to the business, had a standard in his own mind, to which he would recur; his enquiry would be, not which were the points which had appeared criminal to the Committee;—but what was the judgment to be formed on a view of each transaction respectively. If they were to select, perhaps two or three unimportant parts on a great question, he, for his own part, would certainly take into his deliberation those which to him appeared criminal, and which the Committee had omitted. The Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr Pitt) on the contrary, who considered the guilt of the transactions at Benares, the Contracts, &c in a more contracted point of view, would not undoubtedly extend his consideration beyond those points, the criminality of which he had admitted. The present was therefore in his opinion the time for adjusting those disputed points, as the decisions of the Select Committee could not possibly operate on their minds so far as to determin their resolutions.

Mr *Pitt* said, that it appeared to him somewhat singular, that the hon. gentleman should attempt to prescribe to others the time when they were to deliver their opinions. Admitting, as he did, the pre-eminence which his abilities undoubtedly claimed, he could not admit the propriety of such a conduct. He was surprised, he said, to find a difference of opinion now maintained, as he thought that in the debate of the day preceding, all these questions of form had been sufficiently adjusted. He could not but arraign the honourable gentleman, he said, of some inconsistency in his mode of arguing. When he urged a debate at the present, as being the last proper opportunity, and at the same instant had spoken of further examination of evidence, &c. which if once introduced, must lead to many debates before it could be finally concluded.

Mr *Sheridan* replied, that he had retracted nothing which he had conceded on the preceding day. It was by no means his wish to defer or alter the mode of proceeding to the impeachment, which it appeared that the majority of that House had agreed to; but as he would protest against the absurdity of a defence under the idea of a *set off*, so he wished to see it concluded as soon as possible; not had he spoken of the introduction of witnesses as a matter of course, but merely under the supposition the defence reported to, was such as made that proceeding absolutely necessary.

Mr *Burke* argued with infinite force against this mode of defence. It could not exist, he said, in the case of an impeachment, unless where the facts on both sides were such as could not be stated but in general terms. A *set off*, he admitted, may be allowed to prevent an accusation in its commencement, but when it was once begun, and when a single fact had been proved, it was an absurdity to suppose, that a judicial process should be staye dby unproved assertions of the general merits of the party accused.

Major *Scott* then read a letter from Mr Hastings, in which that gentleman said, that understanding that there were several members who intended to vote against the impeachment, he prayed them, as the only mode of clearing his character, to join their votes to those of his prosecutors, that he may be brought to his trial before the Lords, as the only mode of satisfying the national justice, if he was guilty; or of clearing his fame, if he should be found innocent. The Major added a few words to vindicate himself from a supposed misunderstanding on the part of Mr Burke, whom he had understood to say in the debate of Monday, that he (Major Scott) had expended 7000 l. in corrupting the sources of public intelligence, the newspapers of this kingdom.

Mr *Fox* approved very highly of the spirit and tendency of Mr Hastings's letter, but remarked, that it afforded an additional reason why the advocates of Mr Hastings should now bring forward that defence which from his own request they could not do with propriety on the question for the impeachment. He also reprobated very strongly the idea of arguing from a *set off*, or suffering advantages which existed only in rumour to be placed in opposition to [illegible] been.

Mr *Dundas* said, he felt much embarrassed and surprised at the turn which the present debate had taken. He had expected an unanimity on this subject between all parties, which he had not heard disavowed, but which, if it existed, precluded all necessity of protracting the present debate. He saw no occasion for arguing at present on disputed points, and whether his Right Hon. friend, Mr Pitt, had changed his opinion, or retained his former sentiments on the affairs at Benares, had in his opinion no connection with the business in its present stage.

Mr *Burke* said a few words, denying his having intimated any thing of the subject alluded to by Major Scott.

The resolutions were then read, and the question being put on each, they were respectively agreed to

THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

Mr *Burke* then moved, That "the resolutions now read, with the several charges, the minutes of the evidence, and the several papers on the table relating to this subject, should be referred to a select committee, for the purpose of forming therefrom articles of impeachment against Warren Hastings, Esq;

The question was then put and agreed to.

The names of the following gentlemen were then proposed as members of the select committee, and the question put on each,

Right Hon. Edmund Burke.
Right Hon. C. J. Fox.
R. B. Sheridan, Esq;
Hon. W. Windham.
T. Pelham, Esq;
Sir James Erskine, and
St Andrew St John, Esq;

The name of Mr Francis was then proposed, but a few members exclaiming No! No! the gallery was cleared, and on a division there appeared,

For the appointment of Mr Francis	96
Against it, — —	41
Majority	55

Mr *Burke* expressed his pleasure at such a division being called for, as it tended to shew the sentiments of the friends of Mr Hastings, when they attempted to exclude from the Committee a gentleman whose information was as extended as his honour was untainted.

Mr *Rolle* and Mr *Caswell* objected to this observation; it was by no means proper, they said, that any member should be censured for giving his vote according to his discretion.

Mr *Fox* vindicated very fully the propriety of the comment.

The other members then appointed of the committee were,

Sir G. Cooper, Mr F. Montague, Col. North, Gen. Burgoyne, Mr M. A. Taylor, Mr Anstruther, Mr Adam, Mr Grey, Mr W. Ellis, Lord Maitland, and Sir Gilbert Elliot. Adjourned.

LONDON, —— *April 2.*

We are happy to inform the public, that his Majesty is perfectly recovered from the slight attack of the rheumatic gout, with which he was troubled last week.

It is now fixed, that his Royal Highness the Duke of *York* returns to England about the latter end of May,—and that an *Installation* of the Order of the Garter and Bath, shall take place the last week in June.

Lord Cornwallis had not been three days in India, before, by an accidental fall from his horse, he had nearly lost his life. When the packet sailed, however, he was completely recovered of his bruise.

The passengers in the Swallow packet, from the East Indies, are, Mr Holt, from Bengal, and Captains Richardson, Donaldson, and Cruickshanks, in his Majesty's service, from Fort St George.

Sir John Macpherson, General Sloper, Mr Stables, and General Dalling, return home in the ships of the present season, which, by the accounts we have received, are all exceedingly crouded with passengers.

Charles Duke of Fitz-James, Peer and Marshal of France, Knight of all the King's orders, his Majesty's Governor, and Lieutenant General of Upper and Lower Limousin, died on Friday last, and was buried at the English Benedictines church on Saturday, where James the IId. is interred. He was the father of the present Duke, who had often visited this island with his Royal Highness the Duke of Orleans.

Mr Eden has been twice within these few days upon the point of returning to London, *re infecta*; what the subject of disagreement was, is variously reported, but the most generally credited account is, a discovery of some clandestine measures now carrying on by France in the East; which has been answered, by alledging, that England is pursuing a similar conduct in the West.

Major Scott, in Monday's debate, declared, that Mr Hastings had been unjustly charged with being guilty of bribery: all the money he had expended in bribes was to the Editor of a morning print, who, after having been regularly paid whatever he thought proper to charge for insertions, as a return for his beneficence, had grossly abused him.—Mr Burke thought that the Major should have concealed this anecdote, as it tended to prove, that if they had taken this money, and afterwards abused him, they only adopted the conduct of Mr Hastings himself, who had taken Cheyt Sing's money, and afterwards betrayed him. It also proved, that corruption had accompanied Mr Hastings to England; and that, for the sake of practice, he descended to corrupt a news-paper, and poison the channels of public intelligence.

The period approaches, when Lady Strathmore and her protecting servant, Gabriel Thorton, will take their respective trials for wilful and corrupt perjury. The supporters of the Lady, and her cause, have paid a very proper attention to her rank, by removing her to the bar of the King's Bench;—but, at the same time, they give the world some reason to suspect their piety, in leaving her *Angel*

PRICE OF STOCKS, APRIL 4.

Bank Stock, shut.	India Bonds, 37 s. a 38 s.
New 4 per cent. 1777, shut.	South Sea Stock, —
3 per cent. Ann. 1785, 113¼ a 13¼.	Old S. S. Ann. shut.
3 per cent. red. shut.	New ditto, —
3 per cent. con. 76¼ a ¾.	3 per cent. 1751, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	New Navy and Vict. Bills, 2¼ per cent. disc.
Long Ann. shut.	Exch. Bills, —
10 Years Short Ann. 1777, shut.	Prizes, 1¼ disc.
30 Years Ann. 1778, shut.	Bank for April, —
India Stock, shut.	India for April, —
3 per cent. India Ann. shut.	Consols for May, 76⅞.

WIND AT DEAL, APRIL 3. E. N. E.

EDINBURGH.

Extract of a letter from London, April 4.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MOTION CONCERNING CONVICTS.

"Mr *Minchin* moved, that there be laid before the House an account of the number of persons tried and convicted, and how punished; and also of the number of persons tried, and convicted, and afterwards pardoned, in the county of Middlesex, from the year 1786 to the year 1787. The Hon. Gentleman did not state what the object was he had in view by the motion he had made, but observed, that it was of a very serious nature, however insignificant the person might be that had the honour of introducing it. The motion was put, and unanimously agreed to.

BERWICK ROAD.

"The report of the Committee up stairs, to whom the petition respecting the road from Berwick to Edinburgh had been referred, was brought up, and received, and a bill ordered in accordingly.

CONSOLIDATION BILL.

"After which, the House sat without transacting any business, till a quarter after four o'clock, when Mr Pitt came down, and moved the third reading of the Consolidation Bill, agreeable to the order of the day; but before the Right Hon. Gentleman put the question, he begged leave to submit a clause by way of rider to the bill. The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the clause in question, to be for the purpose of satisfying the public creditor, by causing a statement of the produce of the duties to be applied to the discharge of their amands, to be made every quarter, in order that it might be clearly ascertained, whether the amount thereof should be equal to the occasions for which it was wanted. The clause passed *sub silentio*, and it was immediately added, or tacked to the bill, after being brought up by the Right Hon. Gentleman.

"Mr *Pitt* took occasion to observe, that he could wish the Committee of ways and means to be adjourned till the Friday after the holidays, as there were several matters for its consideration that required more examination than could be had previous to the ensuing recess, particularly, when the reform of the duty on post-horses was one of the subjects he meant to revise; and it was his intention, he said, in order to remove the abuses thereof, to propose that the said duty should be *farmed*.

"The *Speaker* then put the question, that this bill (Consolidation Bill) do now pass.

"Mr *Joliffe* rose, for the purpose of making a formal opposition, which he did in a speech of some length. He had waited, he said, with great patience, for some good argument in support of the bill for a commercial intercourse with France; but to that very moment, he had not heard any one substantial reason in its favour, or of any good it was to produce. It was indeed attempted to be justified on the ground of extending our commerce; but none of the arguments that had been used in support of an extension of commerce had been applied to the present bill, which was to be connected with that for the Commercial Treaty; and, for which reason, when he spoke of one, he spoke of both. He contended, that the Commercial Treaty was fraught with mischief, and would assuredly produce the worst of consequences; nay, he was afraid, it would prove the ruin of the British empire. It had been observed, he said, by one of the Members for the city of London, that it was politic in us to make France our *carriers*; but he thought such a proposition a very extraordinary one, indeed; for if we carried our trade no farther than to the ports of France, it would be attended with many injuries to the British navy, and her seamen; as the more distant we carried our commerce in our own bottoms, the more it gave occasion for an increase of our shipping, and seamen. The Hon. Gentleman went over many of the grounds of opposition which had been trodden by other members, and endeavoured to show them in new lights, or stronger points of view. He said, that our acceding to such a Treaty as we had formed with France, was so extremely disgraceful in itself, and so highly derogatory of our public character in the eye of Europe, as no doubt to have induced neighbouring states to hold us in a very mean and unfavourable degree of estimation. The Hon. Gentleman made use of the same observation that had fallen from others, that France was now endeavouring to effect by art what it had not been able to do by violence, and that, in a course of years, she would, no doubt, rival us in *commerce*, as she had in *power*. For these and other reasons, he was determined to resist and oppose the bill in its last stage in that House, and he thought this the duty of every member, of whatever party he might be, or under whatever description he might rank.

"It was thought that some farther conversation would be held, for nothing more could be expected, since in the stage the bill was in, it would be highly indecent to divide the House against it."

On Monday last, was married at Saltcoats, Mr Thomas Hunter, merchant there, to Mrs Stewart, widow of the deceased Captain Stewart.

Died at Cawnpore, in Bengal, 21st September 1786, Captain William Alston, in the service of the East India Company, eldest son of the deceased William Alston, Esq; writer to the signet in Edinburgh.

On Wednesday last, died at Dumbarnie, Barbara Steuart Craigie, second daughter to David Crai-

Died here upon Thursday last, Mrs Helen Sinclair, relict of Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander Campbell of Barcaldine.

Died this morning, at her house in Chapel-street, Mrs Janet Glass, daughter of the deceased John Glass, Esq; of Sauchie. It is begged her friends will take this notification of her death.

Monday and Tuesday, the House heard counsel in the appeal in which Miss Buchanan of Drummakiln and her guardian, were appellants, and Mrs Bartlet (formerly Bald) and her husband, respondents, relative to the right to a part of the former's estate. The interlocutors were all affirmed. Counsel for the appellants, Lord Advocate and the Solicitor General of Scotland; solicitor, Mr Chalmer. Counsel for the respondents, Mess. Wight and Archibald Campbell; solicitor, Mr Spottiswood.

Yesterday, being Good Friday, the same was observed with the usual solemnity by those of the Episcopal persuasion, and kept as a holiday by the Banks and public offices,

On the 23d ult. Mr John Cochran, preacher of the gospel, was ordained minister of the parish of Oldhamstocks, in the presbytery of Dunbar.

The Success, Burnet, of Dysart, was lost the 14th ult. on the Norway coast, by striking on a sunk rock in the middle of the night. Of her materials only the sails have been saved.

The Quaker, Hopper, from the Southern Fishery, with 65 butts, 118 puncheons, 38 hhds. 43bls. oil, 1750 seal-skins, 2 tons, 13 cwt. whalebone, the produce of 13 whales, 500 sea-lions, 2800 seals, and 13 sea elephants, is arrived at Liverpool.

The Favourite of Kirkcaldy, Captain Bell, is arrived at Amsterdam; Elizabeth of ditto, Captain Beveridge, is arrived at ditto; Mary, Malcom, and Clyde, Bridges, both off and from Kirkcaldy, are arrived at Gottenburgh, in their way to the Baltic.

We are credibly informed, that the Reformers intend immediately to put a modest question to all the Royal Burghs.—They are to require them to show cause, why they don't surrender at discretion? The Magistrates will probably answer, That they know nothing about these personages, or their right of interrogation—That their garrisons are not like the walls of Jericho, to fall down at the sound of *Rams horns*.—They are bound to answer no summons but that of the House of Commons.

In case the Gentlemen be disappointed, they may apply to the Presbytery of Edinburgh, who within these few days have publicly acknowledged that the peace and comfort of their society were long sacrificed to the election of their members, even of the General Assembly; and that quiet had alone been restored by banishing *election*, and substituting a *rotation* in its place. The Reverend Principal came down, like Lord North, to preserve such an invaluable Reform. This, however, may not apply to the Reformers. Their bill provides, that the voters under it are to be superior to the common weaknesses and passions of the species. They are to be men of property possessed of no less than *Two Pounds Sterling per annum*—"Respectability of "character, and independence of mind (say they) "will naturally accompany such qualifications." *Illustration, page* 28.

The popular Comedy of *I'll Tell You What*, advertised for Monday next, was twice performed last summer by command of their Majesties, and continues to be represented to overflowing houses.—As Mr Wilson performed a principal character originally in almost all Mr O'Keiffe's pieces, both at the Theatre-Royal, Covent-Garden, and Haymarket, in return for the services he has rendered the author, he has complimented him with the original manuscript, which is getting up in a very complete style, and, with catches and glees, assisted with an organ, and a full band, will make the whole a complete evening's entertainment.

On account of the great demand for boxes for Mr Wilson's Benefit, two rows of the Pit will be railed in.

The BILL OF FARE, for Mrs Kemble's Benefit, on Wednesday next, promises a great treat to the lovers of poetry and the drama. So much already has been said of Capt. Jephson's *Count of Narbonne*, that any further praise from us seems needless. It has received the sanction, not only of royal patronage, but of the first critics of the age. The feast that is to follow contains a treat for all appetites, at which a Scotch and English palate may be equally gratified. Fergusson, Mackenzie, and Sterne, are dishes on which the greatest epicures may feast luxuriantly, and ride their *Hobby Horse* indeed. The *Virgin Unmask'd* has been frequently acted here; and the part of *Lucy* is certainly well calculated to display Mrs Kemble's *Comic* powers. It is so admirably cast, that it almost wears the face of *novelty*, and cannot fail of giving universal satisfaction.

MEMBERS *to the ensuing* GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Presbytery of *Dundee*—Rev. Dr James Blinshall at Dundee, Mr John Gellatly at Tealing, and Mr Alexander Strachan at Strathmartin, ministers; Mr George Imlach writer in Edinburgh, ruling elder.

Presbytery of *Dunblane*—Rev. Mr James Robertson at Callander, and Mr John Campbell at Kippen, ministers; and Mr Patrick Caldwell minister at Norystown, ruling elder.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, April 6.

	First.	Second.	Third.
Wheat,	19 s. 6 d.	18 s. 0 d.	17 s. 0 d.
Barley,	17 6	17 0	16 0
Oats,	15 3	14 0	13 0
Pease,	16 6	16 0	00 ●

State of the Thermometer since our last:

Thursday,	*April* 5. 8 o'clock,	P. M.	41
Friday,	— 6. 8 —	A M.	43
	8 —	P. M.	40
Saturday,	— 7. 8 —	A. M.	43

JOHN WRIGHT, Advocate, in Gavinloch's Land, foot of the Lawn market, Edinburgh, is to begin a Class of the INSTITUTIONS OF THE CIVIL LAW, on Tuesday the 10th instant. He has also just now begun a Course of LECTURES on the PANDECTS. Both Classes will be finished about the end of July next.

The Thanks of the MOB *to* BURGH ROYAL.

HONOURED SIR,

I [illegible] our hands till this moment, for it is generally long before the luxuries of the great descend to our habitations; but we embrace the earliest opportunity of returning to you our sincere and grateful thanks for the civility and attention you have shewn us in your paper of Monday.

Although you ostensibly abuse, and affect to despise us, yet, from many circumstances, we clearly perceive that you are our real friend; one undubitable mark of which is, that you have directed your whole discourse to us; for, judging impartially, we really cannot suppose that you mean it for any other part of the community. This is such an instance of attention and respect as we seldom meet with, and our hearts overflow with gratitude when we receive it, especially from persons of your high rank and consideration.

Besides this [illegible] instance from which we judge, that whatever appearances you assume, you are in reality our best friend. At present, we find that we have as much to sayin the government and administration of the cities, as the wealthiest and most respectable part of the communities. We are, therefore, on an equal footing with them, which not a little flatters our pride, and serves to give us consequence; but if the schemes of these Reformers were to take place, the case would be entirely different; for they do not, by any means, although they affect a great liberality of sentiment, extend their favours to us. Their sole object (curse on the rascals!) is to elevate the wealthy, industrious, and respectable citizens entirely above us, which you must perceive would degrade us, by shutting us altogether out of good company, and would besides very much diminish our influence; for, at present, we have no body to control us but some strange beings that are called self-created rulers, who, by their conduct, having forfeited the confidence, respect, and affections of the better part of the people, are so perfectly insignificant, that we nothing fear them; nay, we feel a superiority over them, and sometimes totally despise them, as we did, you remember, on that glorious occasion, when in their very face, we burned the Roman Catholic Chapels, a morsel of gratification which we should never have had under an enlightened, a firm, and well-supported magistracy, such as it is the object of the Reformers to establish; for, if the authority of magistrates were derived from, and strengthened by the broad bottom of the wealthy, industrious, and independent citizens at large, to whom only the qualifications of the bill are limited, they would be by far too many and too strong for us. We could enjoy no power or pleasure whatever. We would be chained down like very galley slaves, and could never have one single opportunity of gratifying our favourite passions.

For these reasons, we cannot doubt that you are the best friend we ever had; and may fortune crown your endeavours with success! We cannot endure, nay, we detest these fellows the Reformers. They are always grave, serious, and argumentative. They not only frame systems very injurious and degrading to us, but they must also explain and illustrate to the public the principles on which their systems are founded. In short, Sir, they reason, and they never can do any thing without reasoning, which is our utter abhorrence; and we rejoice to find that our sentiments, feelings, and passions are so cordially embraced by a man of your high rank and situation. It is for our common interest not to suffer these reasoning, prying, inquisitive Reformers ever to gain any head. They would ruin us both at once; for they would neither suffer you and your brethren to drink, and feast, and job away the public property, nor us to indulge ourselves in those gratifications for which we have been always distinguished.

In short, Sir, you are entirely the man to our mind, and for our purpose. We hate the cool, rational enquiries of the Reformers. It is your jumbling, vapouring, bullying, ramping, roaring, raging manner and language, and your scattered, incoherent conceptions by which we are delighted. Sometimes, to be sure, you soar above our comprehension, as when you say, "*unhousel'd, unanointed, unaneal'd.*" We cannot understand the application of this to Reform. That, however, signifies nothing. It has a glare, a jingle, and a sound that pleases us, which we have no doubt was your intention, and is another striking proof of your civility towards us. But, *Bill of Bills!*—that, and such like, sound every where in your composition—is the language we understand. How in the world should you be so well acquainted with our lingo? We are almost tempted to think that your are one of our own family, and educated at our schools; for otherwise we cannot see how you could have so perfectly acquired not only our language, but even the knowledge of our passions, humours, and gratifications. In a word, Sir, we admire you above all the men that have appeared in the age. We will make you our Captain, and in you revive the office once borne by the respected name of *General Joseph Smith*; for since his death, we have never known a man so fit to command as yourself.

In return for these honours, we insist on the continuation of your exertions, foul and fair, through thick and thin, against these odious rascals the Reformers, who are our mortal enemies as well as yours. Their bill, by the bye, contains only one oath to be taken at the elections, and it is comprised in three lines. But put your thumb upon that, as you do upon many other useful things in the bill—it is for your interest and ours to do so. The only other oath in the bill is to be taken at the enrolment, which never happens on an election-day; and that oath, we observe, is a copy, with some judicious corrections of the oath relative to the qualification of county-freeholders. But we request that you do not bring these things to public view; for to speak *candidly* or *respectfully* of Reform would ruin us both. Nay, it is so simple, so easy of execution, if once set on foot, and so generally useful to all men except us and you, whom we look upon as the representative of the magistrates, that we are very much afraid, if it were very well known, it would be readily adopted. Be it your province, therefore, to disguise every good thing in it as much as you can, for that is your only hope of success, and the interest of our common cause.

There is, to be sure, one glaring defect in the bill, because it does not exclude the necessity of taking the oaths, the curst and abominable oaths *against bribery and corruption*, but leaves them in full force as established by former laws. As you are justly an enemy to *solemn* and *dreadful* oaths, we wonder you do not take notice of that circumstance. It concerns us very little, for the sweets of corruption seldom reach our palates; but we learn they are often thrown as temptations in your way. Now, if you could blot out these execrable oaths against bribery and corruption, you could then enjoy the sweet without the sour, which would be an immense advantage and addition to your happiness. At present these pills used against bribery and corruption, [illegible] them; and they have sometimes even proved mortal, by taking them, to some of your fraternity.

You justly reprobate pains and penalties. It is our mortification and ruin that we never see any law without them. We request you will direct the whole force of your brilliant fancy and eminent talents against them, and, if possible, expunge them all from the statute-books and common laws; for if that were done, we should huzza and rejoice for ever. We should carry you upon our shoulders, and would ourselves become the governors of the world, which has long been our aim, but from which we have always been prevented by *laws, pains*, and *penalties*, such as these Reformers would introduce, but to which we are glad to find that you are a bold and determined enemy.

Laws, pains, and penalties! that is the devil.—There is nothing whatever but what these Reformers would chain down by the cursed restraints of laws, which we hate above all things. We can endure no law but our own; and we rejoice that you are entirely in the same mind; for whereas these rigid Reformers would oblige you *by a law* to account in a high and disinterested court of justice, you justly spurn the idea, as injurious to your rights and dignity, and manfully vindicate the sole right of examining and punishing your own transgressions and malversations in office of every kind! Huzza! Glorious privilege of men to judge and punish themselves! Stick to it like a bur for *ever* and *ever*. It is just what we would chuse to have. It is the only kind of tribunal that can save both you and us. In short, you are in every respect our man; and we have no doubt if you succeed in your schemes, you will be our great deliverer from the cursed effects of *laws, oaths, pains, and penalties*, which we severely feel; at least, you will preserve to us a degree of respect and importance, which we could never hope for in the success of Reform.

We are, Honoured Sir,
Your most respectful obliged Servants,
THE MOB.

Grafs Parks and Sand Pit.

TO be LET, in the houſe of Alexander Stewart, vintner at Danderhall, upon Friday the 13th day of April current, at eleven o'clock forenoon, ſundry GRASS PARKS and SAND PIT at Drum, in the pariſh of Liberton, and ſhire of Edinburgh. Hugh Scott, gardener at Sommerville-houſe, will ſhow the grounds.

For particulars, apply to David Forbes, writer in Edinburgh.

Houſe and Park at Inveresk.

TO be SOLD or LET,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS in INVERESK, belonging to Mr Buchnall, viz.

A neat well-finiſhed HOUSE, conſiſting of eight rooms, and a kitchen, with ſtable, coach-houſe, byre, waſhing-houſe, and brew-houſe, and other conveniencies, with a ſmall garden, and a well fenced incloſure, containing about 3½ acres for paſture, with one ſtent in the Haugh of Inveresk, all preſently poſſeſſed by Mrs Wedderburn or her ſubtenant.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh.

The ſervant at the Houſe will ſhow the houſe, offices, and garden. And John Douglas wright will ſhow the park.

To be LET FURNISHED, for one or more years, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Houſe of Leaſton, with the

Offices, Garden, and Pigeon-houſe, they lie in the pariſh of Humbie, and county of Haddington. The ſituation of this place is pleaſant and healthy, it is within ſixteen miles of Edinburgh, and ſeven of Haddington, and the roads to both places are good. The houſe is well furniſhed and properly finiſhed, and the ſubjects are fit for the proper accommodation of a genteel family. One or two ſmall incloſures for graſs or tillage may be had, if required.

Thomas Park, tenant in Bankhead, will ſhow the premiſſes; and application for a leaſe may be made to Iſaac Grant, writer to the ſignet.

Houſe of Elphinſton.

To be LET, and entered to immediately,

THE HOUSE OF ELPHINSTON, with coach-houſe, ſtables, and other office-houſes, and a good pigeon-houſe well ſtocked, lying within nine miles of Edinburgh, three of Dalkeith, and ſix of Haddington, pleaſantly ſituated, and commanding a very extenſive and beautiful view.

A tenant may be accommodated with a large garden of near four acres of ground, and as much graſs as he pleaſes.

The houſe and grounds may be ſeen at any time, and particulars may be learned by applying to Mr Erſkine, clerk to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday firſt, for one or more years, as can be agreed upon,

THE Houſe, Offices, & Dove-Cot of

LINHOUSE, and about 15 acres of old Paſture Graſs, whereof about two acres are incloſed for a garden. The Houſe conſiſts of ten fire rooms, kitchen, and cellars, the houſe unfurniſhed, lying in the pariſh of Mid-Calder, and ſhire of Edinburgh, pleaſantly ſituated on the ſide of a river, between two and three meaſured miles ſouth-weſt from Mid-Calder.

Samuel Niel, tenant at Linhouſe, will ſhow the houſe and ground.

For further particulars, enquire at Mr James Kettle, writer in Edinburgh; or William Smith at Pol on

HOUSE to SELL or LET.

A HOUSE at Roſlin. The ground ſtorey conſiſting of two rooms and a kitchen; the ſecond ſtorey of two rooms with cloſets; and the attic ſtorey of two rooms with cloſets. Alſo a Garden, ſtable, cellars, and pigeon-houſe; and the purchaſer or tenant, if he inclines, may be accommodated with a park of two acres of ground preſently in graſs. The premiſſes are fitted up in ſuch a manner as to ſuit the reception of a genteel family.

For further particulars enquire at the proprietor at Roſlin, or James Munro writer, St James's Square, Edinburgh.

Houſe in Prince's Street

TO be SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next, a HOUSE in Prince's Street, New Town, No. 35. conſiſting of ten rooms, kitchen, ſcullery, ſervant apartments, and garrets, cellars with catacombs; and coach-houſe and ſtable with four ſtalls.

The premiſſes may be viewed on Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock.

For particulars apply at the houſe, or to Mr Erſkine clerk to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD,

Furniſhed or Unfurniſhed,

THE HOUSE poſſeſſed by and be-

longing to Sir Archibald Grant of Monymuſk, with the coach-houſe, Stables, and other offices, including the Gateway, conſiſting of four rooms, through which gateway the preſent principal entry to the houſe is.

The houſe, which is genteel, and adapted to accommodate a large family, is agreeably ſituated in the centre of a large garden, neatly laid out, through which there are two entries, one to Scott's Cloſe, the other to Argyle-Square: which laſt the South Bridge. There is alſo a large leaden ciſtern and water-pipe in the back-court, with many other conveniencies. The houſe to be ſeen every Monday, Wedneſday, and Friday, from twelve to two o'clock. For further particulars, apply to Mr Iſaac Grant writer to the ſignet.

TO BE SOLD by public roup, within the houſe of Mrs Johnſton, innkeeper in Dalkeith, upon Thurſday the 12th day of April 1787, between the hours of four and five afternoon.

THAT large Tenement of Land, con-

ſiſting of three ſtories and garrets, and ſeveral ſmall houſes adjoining thereto, lying on the ſouth ſide of the town of Dalkeith, and fronting the new great road running through the middle of the town, leading to the ſouth country, as preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Ebenezer Clarkſon ſurgeon, and others; the yearly rent whereof is 30 l. Sterling; and the whole ſubjects have lately undergone a thorough repair.

The title-deeds, which are perfectly clear, and the articles of roup, are in the hands of George Cairncroſs and William Murray jun. writers in Edinburgh; to whom, or to Charles Sanderſon, maſon in Dalkeith, the proprietor, any intending to purchaſe before the day of ſale may apply.

AYR-SHIRE.

THE following Farms, belonging to Mr Alexander, lying within the pariſhes of Mauchline and Sorn, are to be LET in tack for nineteen years. Entry to the lands at Martinmas next, to the houſes and graſs at Whitſunday 1788.

HAUGHYET, conſiſting of about 80 acres, all incloſed and ſubdivided.—There is a good ſteading of Houſes upon this Farm, which lies within a quarter of a mile of the town of Mauchline.

GRASSYARDS, 73 acres, moſt of it incloſed, with a new ſteading of Houſes upon the lands.

HOLMSTOUN and RIDGATES, together contain upwards of 90 acres; and

DYKEFIELD,—about 90 acres.

Theſe lands are all arable and capable of great improvement. The proprietor will incloſe, and build good houſes where wanting, and will alſo aſſiſt in liming.

There are good roads through all theſe farms, which lie in the neighbourhood of Ayr, Kilmarnock, Cumnock, &c. with lime and coal within a ſhort diſtance.

Offers for theſe farms will be received till Lammas next by Arthur Bruce the factor at Ballamyle.

N. B. None need apply, but ſuch as are in circumſtances to ſtock the lands ſufficiently.

A Contractor or Contractors Wanted.

THE Magiſtrates and Town Council of Dunbar having reſolved to finiſh the Pier on the north ſide of the entry into the harbour of Dunbar, and to deepen the harbour by contract, will be ready to receive propoſals from perſons willing to undertake the finiſhing of that work, agreeable to a plan thereof, and explanation of ſame, which may be ſeen at the Town Clerk's office, who will receive eſtimates and propoſals at any time in the courſe of three weeks from this date.

Dunbar, 5th April 1787.

N. B. The work is of that nature which will admit of ſeparate Contractors. Perſons ſkilled in blowing of rocks, who will agree by piece-work, will be treated with.

A Roup of Tolls.

TO be SET for one year by public roup, in the Inner Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 30th inſtant, the TOLLS payable at the bars of Tynecaſtle Brachead, and Tynecaſtle Braefoot, jointly, from and after the 14th of May next; thoſe at Weſt Calder from the 26th of May next; and thoſe at Combfoot and Craigmill after the 14th of Auguſt next. The articles of roup to be ſeen in the Sheriff Clerk's Office.

Alſo, is WANTED, a CONTRACTOR for keeping up the Slateford turnpike road. For particulars apply to Thomas Scott, at Craiglockart.

FARM TO LET.

TO be LET for nineteen years, and entered to at Martinmas next, The Farm of HAUGH and others, conſiſting of above 300 acres of fine arable land, part of the eſtate of Newliſton, lying eight miles weſt of Edinburgh, upon the weſt ſide of Almond water. The Gaſgow road by Bathgate goes through the lands, on which there is a handſome ſeat houſe and office-houſes in good repair, and the ground moſtly incloſed. Thoſe who incline to offer for this Farm may give in their propoſals to Mr John Robertſon writer in Edinburgh between and the 20th of April curt.

Farms in Berwick-ſhire to Let.

To be LET, and entered to at Whitſunday next,

THE Farm of STOBSWOOD, and BLACKRIG; and the Farm of LEES at Martinmas next.—Theſe farms lie in the pariſh of Langton, and ſhire of Berwick. The farm of Stobſwood, including a part of Dunſe Common, conſiſts of above 1300 acres, more than one half of which is arable. The farm of Blackrig conſiſts of 600 acres, partly arable, partly paſture; and the farm of Lees conſiſts of 800 acres, arable and paſture.

The farms will be ſhown by the herd at Stobſwood; and Bailie James Edmonſtone at Lauder, or John Robertſon, writer in Edinburgh, will receive in propoſals, and are empowered to let the farms.

FARMS TO LET.

TO be LET upon Graſſums, and for ſuch term of years as ſhall be agreed upon, and entered to at Whitſunday 1788, the following FARMS, all lying in the county of Peebles, viz.

Pariſh of STOBO.

Farms.	*Poſſeſſors.*	*Rent.*
EASTER HAPPREW,	James Gibſon,	L. 131 0 0
WESTER HAPPREW,	John Alexander,	158 0 0
Pariſh of NEWLANDS.		
NETHER DROCHIL,	Thomas Hall,	78 0 0
OVER DROCHIL,	Robert Symington,	43 0 0
WHITESIDE,	James Murray,	109 0 0
FLEMINGTON MILL,	James Murray,	90 0 0
Pariſh of PEEBLES.		
EDSTON,	Alex. Horſburgh and John Salton,	149 0 0
JEDDERFIELD,	David Grieve,	18 4 0
Pariſh of LYNE.		
LYNE and HALLYNE,	Alexander Gray,	94 4 2
HAMILDEAN,	Alexander Gray,	71 5 0

N. B. The three laſt mentioned farms may be entered to at Whitſunday firſt 1787.

Any perſon or perſons deſirous to become tackſmen of any of the above farms, will incline to become tackſmen of any of the writer to the ſignet, Park Place, Edinburgh; and none of the offers will be made public, excepting ſuch as ſhall be accepted of.

N. B. The farms will be ſhown by John Hunter in Peebles, baron-officer of the eſtates.

Inn or Stage at Dalnacardoch to Let.

THE well-known frequented INN, built under the direction of the late Board of Truſtees for managing the Forfeited Eſtates at Dalnacardoch, part of the eſtate of Lochgary, being the next ſtage on the great military road from Blair of Athol to Inverneſs, with the Farm, Incloſures, and Hill-paſture thereto belonging, are to be LET for ſuch a number of years as can be agreed upon. The tenant's entry to commence at Whitſunday firſt, when the ſame becomes void by the voluntary removal of the widow of the late tenant.

This ſtage is ſo well frequented and known to all travellers to the north of Scotland by the Highland road, for its many conveniencies and accommodation by the complete and elegant manner in which the houſe and [illegible] have been built and finiſhed with ſtone and lime and ſlated roof, at a high expence, and alſo the ſtone-incloſures, that it may be deemed ſuperfluous to give any pompous deſcription either of the ſituation or accommodation for travellers and Noblemen and Gentlemen who reſort to it, even from England, during the ſhooting ſeaſon, as well as the great extent and range of paſture ground for enabling the poſſeſſor to hold a ſtock of black cattle and ſheep. And therefore it becomes only neceſſary to ſay in general, that it is perhaps one of the completeſt and beſt accommodated of any of the Highland ſtages in the north of Scotland. And as the proprietor is deſirous to have a perſon properly qualified to occupy ſuch a place, ſo as to keep up the character of the Stage, and give ſatisfaction to travellers, this public intimation is made.

Perſons intending to offer will pleaſe apply to William Macdonald writer to the ſignet, Prince's Street, Edinburgh, or to Alexander Stewart, at Miln-town of Drumacheine, the factor.

FOR HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, AND NEW BRUNSWICK,

THE SHIP RUBY,

WILLIAM ROBERTSON Maſter, Now ready to receive goods on board at Greenock, and will ſail by the 20th April 1787.

The Ruby is a fine Britiſh built ſhip, about 400 tons burden, has excellent accommodation for paſſengers, and is intended as a conſtant trader betwixt Nova Scotia and Greenock.

For freight or paſſage apply to Mr Alexander Smith jun. Aberdeen; Mr Alexander Warrand, Glaſgow; or to Hunter, Robertſon, and Co. Greenock.

N. B. Wanted, for a Gentleman's Family in Nova Scotia, a MAN SERVANT that can tend table, aſſiſt in the family, and underſtands ſomething of a kitchen garden,—and a MAID SERVANT for domeſtic ſervice,—both to be engaged for two years, their paſſage paid, and good wages given;—but none need apply that are not well recommended.

‖†‖ Women Servants, of good character, will find great encouragement in Nova Scotia. Such as cannot pay their paſſage will be indented for one year, and have liberty to ſin maſters for themſelves when they arrive at Halifax.

☞ Houſe Carpenters and Young Men acquainted with farming will find good encouragement.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of ANDREW MARSHALL, Shipbuilder in Kincardine.

THAT upon the application of a creditor to the amount preſcribed by the late bankrupt ſtatute, the Lord Hailes, officiating as Ordinary on the bills, upon the 5th inſtant, ſequeſtrated the whole real and perſonal eſtate belonging to the ſaid Andrew Marſhall, within the juriſdiction of the Court, and appointed the creditors to meet at Kincardine, within the houſe of Mrs Mill vintner there, upon Saturday the 14th day of April current, at twelve o'clock noon, in order to their naming an interim factor upon the ſaid ſequeſtrated eſtate in terms of the ſtatute; and granted commiſſion for receiving production of their grounds of debt and oaths on the verity. Of which this intimation is given.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES ROBERTSON AND COMPANY, late Merchants in Portſoy; and of JAMES and ALEXANDER ROBERTSONS, the Partners of ſaid Company, as Individuals.

WILLIAM BRODIE Writer in Edinburgh, Truſtee on the real and perſonal eſtate of the ſaid James Robertſon and Company, and of James and Alexander Robertſon, hereby gives notice, That, in terms of the late bankrupt act, paſſed in the 23d year of his preſent Majeſty, a general meeting of the ſaid creditors is to be held within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, (being three years after the 27th day of May 1784, the date of the ſequeſtration), for the purpoſe of their giving ſuch directions as ſhall appear neceſſary for the future management of the affairs.

SHEEP AND PASTURE FARMS,

IN THE SHIRE OF LANARK TO LET.

THERE are to be LET for the ſpace of nineteen years, or ſuch other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1787,

I. The Farm of GLENBLAITH, in the pariſh of Crawfordjohn, preſently poſſeſſed by William M'Call and John Milliken, and formerly rented at 60 l. a year.

II. The MILN of CRAWFURDJOHN, preſently poſſeſſed by John Chapman, and formerly rented at 40 l. a-year.

III. The Farm of BIRKWOOD, preſently poſſeſſed by William Gibſon, at the yearly rent of 54 l.

IV. The Lands of MYRES, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Colthart, at the yearly rent of 9 l.

Propoſals for Leaſes of the above poſſeſſions, may be given in to Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon's Street, and ſuch as are not accepted, will be kept ſecret.

Sale of Lands in Forfarſhire.

TO be expoſed to public voluntary ſale, within the houſe of Mrs Driver vintner in Montroſe, upon Friday the 13th of April 1787, betwixt the hours of four and five afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate of TAYOCH, lying in the pariſh of Dun, within an Engliſh mile of the town of Montroſe, pleaſantly ſituated in a fertile and populous country.

A great part of the lands are ſtill uncultivated, and may be improved to much advantage from their vicinity to Montroſe, where dung may be had on eaſy terms.

The free yearly rent is 100 l. Sterling, and there are no leaſes except of a ſmall poſſeſſion paying yearly 3 l. 12 s. 6 d.

There is a manſion-houſe and offices, to which and the whole property a purchaſer may enter immediately after the ſale.

The lands hold of a ſubject ſuperior for payment of eight pence of yearly feu-duty; and they have the ſingular privilege of being exempt from any cuſtom for victuals, wool, &c. the produce of the lands that may be carried into the town of Montroſe.

The articles of roup, and inventories of the title-deeds, or copies thereof, may be ſeen in the hands of George Pickering, Eſq; Newcaſtle; Hugh Corrie writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; or Thomas Stewart town-clerk of Montroſe.

Sale of Lands in Fifeſhire.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 28th day of May next, at twelve o'clock noon, (being three years after the 27th day of May 1784, the date of the ſequeſtration), for the purpoſe of their giving ſuch directions as ſhall appear neceſſary for the future management of the affairs.

SHEEP AND PASTURE FARMS,

IN THE SHIRE OF LANARK TO LET.

THERE are to be LET for the ſpace of nineteen years, or ſuch other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1787,

I. The Farm of GLENBLAITH, in the pariſh of Crawfordjohn, preſently poſſeſſed by William M'Call and John Milliken, and formerly rented at 60 l. a year.

II. The MILN of CRAWFURDJOHN, preſently poſſeſſed by John Chapman, and formerly rented at 40 l. a-year.

III. The Farm of BIRKWOOD, preſently poſſeſſed by William Gibſon, at the yearly rent of 54 l.

IV. The Lands of MYRES, preſently poſſeſſed by Robert Colthart, at the yearly rent of 9 l.

Propoſals for Leaſes of the above poſſeſſions, may be given in to Mr Mitchelſon, Nicolſon's Street, and ſuch as are not accepted, will be kept ſecret.

Sale of Lands in Fifeſhire.

TO be SOLD by public voluntary roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Friday the 29th day of June next, to begin at one o'clock afternoon,

The Lands of TORWOOD; alſo theſe detached FARMS, called CRAWNEST, LOCHS, and BELLSDYKE, all lying in the pariſhes of Larbert and Airth, and county of Stirling

The ſituation of Torwood is remarkably beautiful, commanding a delightful and moſt extenſive proſpect, and there are a great quantity of valuable trees of various kinds upon the lands. There is a part of the Torwood of conſiderable value, lying to the north of the road, leading from Falkirk to Stirling, which is held few of the proprietor of Torwood, and is now in non-entry, ſo that the purchaſer will be entitled to an entry from the vaſſal.—The ſoil of the other farms is extremely good, and their vicinity to Carron Works greatly encreaſes their value.

The lands of Torwood, and each of the farms, will be put up to roup ſeparately.

For farther particulars apply to John Dundas, clerk to the ſignet.

William Lewis, at the houſe of Canonhall, will ſhow the grounds.

AT HULL—FOR LEITH,

THE SLOOP

William and John,

(A Conſtant Trader)

WILLIAM HUNTER Maſter,

Preſently taking in goods for Leith, and places adjacent, and will ſail the 14th inſtant.

Merchants and others intending to have their goods by this veſſel, will need to forward their orders immediately, as ſhe will poſitively ſail on the foreſaid day, wind and weather permitting.

DEBTS TO BE SOLD.

TO be SOLD, by public auction, within the houſe of Robert Provan vintner in Glaſgow, upon Wedneſday the 11th day of July, between five and ſix afternoon,

THE REMAINING DEBTS owing to the ſequeſtrated eſtates of PATRICK CAMPBELL and Co. merchants in Glaſgow, and of himſelf as an individual, in whole, or in lots, in conſequence of an order of the creditors, at a General Meeting.

The inventaries and conditions of ſale to be ſeen in the hands of Robert Armour merchant in Glaſgow, the truſtee.

NOTICE

To the CREDITORS of JAMES MACKELL, Surgeon in Falkirk.

THAT upon the application of the ſaid James Mackell, with the concurrence of one of his Creditors to the extent required by law, the Lord Ordinary officiating on the bills, by interlocutor of the 6th current, ſequeſtrated his whole real and perſonal eſtate, wherever ſituated, in terms of the ſtatute of the 23d of his preſent Majeſty; and appointed his Creditors to meet within the houſe of William Dearn vintner in Falkirk, upon the 19th day of April inſtant, at twelve o'clock noon, for the purpoſe of chuſing an interim factor thereon, and granted commiſſion to any of the Juſtices of the Peace for the ſhire of Stirling, to attend the Meeting of Creditors, and receive their grounds of debt, with their oaths of verity, as required by the ſtatute. Of all which, this public notice is given, in terms of the ſaid act of Parliament.

AREAS TO BE SOLD.

By order of the Truſtees for Building a Bridge over the Cowgate, &c.

THERE are to be SOLD, within the Dean of Guild Court-houſe in Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 18th of April 1787, at five o'clock afternoon,

Three LOTS or AREAS for Buildings, on the *weſt ſide* of South Bridge Street, being numbers 15th, 16th, and 17th.

LOT XV. Conſiſting of 47 feet 8 inches in front along Bridge Street, and 43 feet wide, adjoining to, and on the ſouth of the 14th lot, purchaſed by John Brough, wright in Edinburgh.

LOT XVI. Conſiſting of the ſame dimenſions of the 15th lot, and immediately on the ſouth thereof.

LOT XVII. Being the corner Area fronting the Cowgate, conſiſting of 48 feet in front along Bridge Street, and 43 feet wide. Each of the purchaſers will have right to the ſtones and other materials of the houſes of the reſpective lots, and from thence to Peebles Wynd.

The purchaſer of lot 15th will have right to one of the arched vaults under the ſtreet, the length of the middle or croſs wall; and each of the purchaſers of the other lots will have right to two of theſe vaults. They are 20 feet ſpan at the ſpring of the arch, and ſeveral ſtories of vaults may be made in each of them.

The entry to the premiſſes to be on the 26th of May next, but the Truſtees will not object to the purchaſers entering ſooner, provided they make an agreement for that purpoſe with any others concerned.

The price to bear intereſt from Whitſunday 1788, and to be payable the one half at Martinmas 1788, and the other half at Martinmas 1789.

N. B. The Buildings on theſe Areas will front a ſtreet on the weſt above 50 feet wide.—There will be ſeveral ſtories of buildings below the level of South Bridge Street on ſpacious ſhops, entering not only from Bridge Street, but alſo from the Cowgate, and the aforeſaid ſtreet on the weſt to be made above 50 feet wide.

The conditions of ſale will be ſhown by John Gray, writer to the ſignet; and a ground plan, and an elevation of the intended buildings, will be ſhown by Robert Kay, ſurveyor to the Truſtees, at his houſe in Sandilands Cloſe.

The Eſtate of Old Montroſe.

TO be SOLD by public auction, the Lands and Barony of OLD MONTROSE, the Lands of MARYTOWN, BONNITOWN and FULLERTOWN, and others, all lying in the pariſh of Marytown, and ſhire of Forfar.

The free rental of this eſtate is 1107 l. including the farms in the proprietor's natural poſſeſſion, valued rent, holding of the Crown, about 2400 l. Scots. The greateſt part of the eſtate has been under leaſes for a long period, and ſeveral of them a good many years ſtill to run. At preſent the rents are not one half of the real worth.

A great deal has been done on this eſtate, both uſeful and ornamental. The plantations are thriving, and ſufficiently advanced for beauty and ſhelter, and the river of Southeſk is navigable to the houſe.

The time of ſale will be afterwards notified.

Mr Hercules Mill will ſhow the lands; and the purchaſer may have immediate acceſs to the houſe, policy, and farm in the proprietor's poſſeſſion; and the rental and progreſs of writs are in the hands of James Rutherford, writer to the ſignet, who has alſo power to treat for a private ſale.

Elgin Bleachfield.

JOHN RITCHIE, jun. merchant in Elgin, bleaches all kinds of Linen Cloth, in the beſt manner, at the following prices:

All Cloth in a 1000 reed and under, at twopence per yard.
1100, at twopence halfpenny.
1200 and 1300, at threepence.
1400 and 1500, at threepence halfpenny.
1600 and finer, at fourpence.

Cambricks and Lawns of the ordinary breadth, at twopence halfpenny. Apron Lawns, threepence.

Diapers, Sheetings, and Tweelings, in proportion to their breadth.

He begs leave to return thanks to his Friends and the Public, for paſt favours, and to aſſure them, that every poſſible exertion will be uſed to have the Cloth ſent to his field finiſhed in the beſt manner, and ſpeedily returned.—Cloth for ſale will be ſtamped and lapped in the Irish or Dutch manner, as cuſtomers incline, if previous notice is given.

CLOTH for this Field is taken in by William Moir weaver in Forres; Roderick Mackay merchant in Nairn, and Hugh Ro's weaver there; Robert Grant merchant in Auldearn; Alexander Grant merchant in Campbeltown; Thomas Monro merchant in Inverneſs; Alexander Manſon poſtmaſter in Tain; James Mowat merchant in Dunbeath; George Ellis weaver in Grantown; George Mathieſon merchant in Fochabers; Alexander Young manufacturer in Cullen; Forbes Watſon merchant in Portſoy; James Imlach merchant in Banff; by the ſaid John Ritchie, junior, Elgin; and at the Field, by George Crawford.

Carriages to and from the Field will be paid. The owners names to be ſewed in the end of each piece; *And*, they will pleaſe obſerve, That Cloth ſent to the Field after the firſt of September cannot be depended on to be fully whitened ſame ſeaſon. And no Cloth will be returned without ready money.

N. B. He alſo takes in yarn to be woven, and returned in Cloth whitened.

EDINBURGH: Printed for and by JOHN ROBERTSON, and Sold at the Printing-houſe in the OLD FISHMARKET CLOSE, where ADVERTISEMENTS and SUBSCRIPTIONS are taken in —
This Paper is regularly publiſhed every *Monday, Thurſday,* and *Saturday*: —— Price, a ſingle Paper 3 *d.*—1 *l.* 17 *s.* 6 *d.* yearly when called for—2 *l.* & 6 *d.* deliveredin Town—and 2 *l.* 6 *s.* 6 *d.* ſent by Poſt